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## III. In the Claims.

- 1. Please amend claims 1, 5 and 33 as follows.
- 2. Please cancel claims 3, 4, 7 and 8-32 as follows without prejudice or disclaimer of subject matter.
- 3. Please add new claims 40-43.
- 1. (Amended) A system for controlling an endless drive member tension comprising:
  - a endless drive member having a drive member tension parameter;
- a <u>first</u> sensor detecting the drive member <u>tension</u> parameter through an idler pulley and having a sensor signal;
- an accessory connected to a frame, the frame having a pivotal engagement on a mounting surface, the accessory engaged with the drive member;
  - a moveable member engaged with the frame;
  - a second sensor detecting a position of the moveable member;
- a module for receiving the <u>first</u> sensor signal <u>and second</u> sensor signal, the module from the sensor and for processing the sensor signals and thereby for generating a control signal; and

the moveable member receiving the control signal, whereby the moveable member movement adjusts a drive member tension by pivotal movement of the frame.

- 2. (Original) The system as in claim 1, wherein the module comprises a control module having a computer processor.
- 3. (Cancelled) The system as in claim 2, wherein:
  the moveable member has an end connected to a fixed base and another
  end connected to a drive system component retablely engaged with the
  drive member.
- 4. (Cancelled) The system as in claim 3, wherein the first and second sensor signal cach comprises an electric signal.
- 5. (Amended) The system as in claim 1 3, wherein the moveable member comprises a hydraulic actuator.

- 6. (Original) The system as in claim 5, wherein the drive system comprises an accessory drive system for an engine.
- 7. (Cancelled) The system as in claim 6, wherein the drive member parameter comprises a drive member tension.
- 9. (Cancelled) The method as in claim 8 further comprising the step

adjusting a drive member parameter.

- causing programmed instructions to control the control module.
- 10. (Cancelled) A method of adjusting a drive member tension comprising the steps of:

generating a drive member tension using a sensor;
generating a sensor signal;
processing the sensor signal;
generating a control signal;
transmitting the control signal to a moveable member; and
moving the moveable member to adjust a drive member tension.

11. (Cancelled) The method as in claim 10 further comprising the steps of:

receiving a plurality of signals from a plurality of sensors;

processing the plurality of signals with the sensor signal to
generate a control signal.

12. (Cancelled) The mothod as in claim 11 further comprising the steps of:

moving the moveable member-electrically.

13. (Cancelled) The method as in claim 11 further comprising the step of:

moving the moveable-member-hydraulically.

14. (Cancelled) The method as in claim 11-further comprising the step-of:

moving the moveable-member mechanically.

15. (Cancelled) The method as in claim 11 further comprising the step of.

atoring a programmed instruction in a memory for processing with the sensor signals.

16. (Cancelled) The method as in claim-11 further comprising the steps of:

receiving the plurality of signals from a vehicle signal generator.

17. (Cancelled) A method of preventing a drive member slip comprising the steps of:

sensing a drive member tension using a sensor;

generating a sensor signal;

processing the sensor signal to-identify a drive member-noise condition:

generating a control signal;

transmitting the control signal to a moveable member; and
moving the moveable member to adjust a drive member tension
whereby a drive-member slip is prevented.

18. (Cancelled) The method as in claim 17 further comprising the steps of:

receiving a plurality of signals-from a plurality of sensors;

processing the plurality of signals with the sensor signal to generate a control signal.

19. (Cancelled) The method as in claim 18 further comprising the step of:

receiving the plurality of signals from a vehicle signal generator.

20. (Cancelled) The mothod as in claim 19 further comprising the step of:

operating in a closed loop mode.

21. (Cancelled) A method of adjusting an endless drive member comprising the steps of.

sensing a drive member tension;

sensing an engine parameter;

analyzing the drive member tension and the engine parameter; computing a resultant:

adjusting a drive member tension according to the resultant.

22. (Cancelled) The method as in elaim 21, wherein the step of computing the resultant comprises.

processing using a computer processor.

23. (Cancelled) The method as in claim 21 further comprising the step of:

comparing the drive-member tension-to a parameter stored in a memory-device.

24. (Cancelled) The method as in claim 21 further comprising the step of:

comparing the engine parameter to a parameter stored in a memory-device.

25. (Cancelled) The mothod as in claim 21 further comprising the step of:

receiving the drive member tension from a sensing member.

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26. (Cancelled) The method as in claim 21 further comprising the step of:

moving a rotating member engaged with the drive member to adjust a drive member tension.

27. (Cancelled) The method as in claim-21 further comprising the step of:

training the drive member about at least two pulleys.

28. (Cancelled) The method as in claim 21 further comprising the step of:

preventing a belt slip-noise.

29. (Cancelled) A method of adjusting an endless drive member to prevent a drive member slip comprising the steps of:

sensing a drive member-tension;

analyzing the drive member tension with a system model;

computing a resultant;

adjusting a drive member-tension according to the resultant.

30. (Cancelled) The method as in claim 29 further comprising the step of:

gensing on ongine parameter.

analyzing the engine pawamoter with the drive member tension to compute a resultant.

31. (Cancelled) The method as in claim 30 further comprising the step of:

preventing a bolt slip.

32. (Cancelled) The method as in claim 30 further comprising the otep of:

preventing a belt slip noise.

33. (Amended) A method of preventing a belt slip comprising the steps of:

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operating a drive having a belt engaged with a first accessory and a second accessory, said belt having a tension;

measuring a first accessory hubload, a second accessory hubload and a second accessory rotational speed;

calculating a first accessory slack side tension using a first accessory hubload, a second accessory hubload and a second accessory rotational speed;

detecting a first accessory load condition;

calculating a first accessory belt slack side tension using a first accessory load condition;

comparing a calculated first accessory belt slack side tension using a first accessory load condition to a calculated first accessory belt slack side tension using a first accessory hubload, a second accessory hubload and a second accessory rotational speed; and

adjusting a belt tension by a pivotal movement of the first accessory.

34. (Original) The method as in claim 33 further comprising the step of:

comparing the belt tension to a parameter stored in a memory device.

35. (Original) The method as in claim 33 further comprising the step of:

detecting a belt tension with a sensing member.

36. (Original) The method as in claim 33 further comprising the step of:

moving a rotating member engaged with the belt to adjust a belt tension.

37. (Original) The method as in claim 33 further comprising the step of:

training the belt about at least two pulleys.

38. (Original) The method as in claim 36 further comprising the step of:

preventing a belt slip.

39. (Original) The method as in claim 36 further comprising the step of:

preventing a belt noise.

- 40. (New) The system as in claim 1 wherein the accessory comprises an alternator.
- 41. (New) A system for controlling an endless drive member tension comprising:

an endless drive member having a drive member tension manifest at an idler pulley as  $(F_{idr})$ ;

a first sensor detecting  $(F_{\text{fdr}})$  and generating a first sensor signal;

an alternator connected to a frame, the frame having a pivotal engagement on a mounting surface, the alternator engaged with the drive member;

- a moveable member engaged with the frame;
- a second sensor detecting a position of the moveable member;
- a module receiving the first sensor signal and second sensor signal, the module generating a control signal wherein

$$T_{tm} = \frac{F_{Idr}}{2Sin(\frac{\theta_{Idr}}{2})}$$

and

$$T_{sm} = \frac{H_{All} \frac{L_1 + L_2}{L_1}}{Sin(\frac{\theta_{All}}{2})} - T_{lm} ,$$

and

$$T_{Ab} = R_{Ab} (T_{im} - T_{rm})$$

where

Tsm = Alt slack side tension calculated from measured data

Ttm = Alt tight side tension calculated from measure data

 $F_{ldr}$  = Force measured at the idler

 $H_{Alt} = Alternator hubload$ 

 $L_1 = Distance$  from pivot to Alt pulley center

 $L_2$  = Distance from Alt pulley center to load cell

 $\theta_{\text{Idr}}$  = Idler pulley wrap

 $\theta_{Alt}$  = Alternator pulley wrap

 $R_{Alt}$  = Pitch diameter of alternator pulley

 $T_{Alt} = Alternator torque$ 

where "Alt" refers to an alternator; and

the moveable member responsive to the control signal, whereby a moveable member movement adjusts an alternator hubboad  $(H_{\rm alt})$  and thereby  $(F_{\rm idr})$  by pivotal movement of the frame.

- 42. (New) The system as in claim 41, wherein the moveable member comprises an electric actuator.
- 43. (New) The system as in claim 41, wherein the drive system comprises an accessory drive system for an engine.